

## ASSAILS MONT REILY AS LIAR IN HOUSE

Charges Against Porto Rico's  
Governor Aired by Dele-  
gate Davila.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Pellic Cor-  
dova Davila, resident Commissioner of  
Porto Rico, declared in the House to-day  
that Governor E. Mont Reilly "lies, lies  
and knows he lies," if he stated that his  
first official act as Governor of the island  
was the vetoing of an illegal act of the  
Legislature by which the Commissioner  
was to have received \$20,000 in added  
salary during a four year term of ser-  
vice.

The flare up over the row between the  
Governor and some of the residents came  
at the conclusion of an hour's speech by  
Mr. Davila, who sits as a delegate in the  
House. The Commissioner demanded a  
Congressional investigation of the Gov-  
ernor's conduct, looking to his removal  
from office. He presented a series of  
charges, and told how his people had  
been denied the Harding Administration  
"for relief from Reilly's methods."

**Kansan Accuses Davila.**  
Representative Tinscher (Rep., Kan.)  
threw the House into turmoil by charg-  
ing that Mr. Davila's animosity was per-  
sonal in that the Governor had stopped  
Davila's hand before he could take the  
\$20,000 from the Treasury. Indignantly  
denying the charge, Mr. Davila sought a  
chance to speak. He was cut off by the  
expiration of his allotted time, but later  
given time to answer the Tinscher al-  
legations and shouted his denunciation of  
the Governor.

The Commissioner explained that sev-  
eral years ago the Legislature, over his  
published protests, passed a bill giving  
him \$5,000 a year in addition to his  
salary as a delegate; that he refused to  
accept it, and so announced in the news-  
papers. A year later, he said, the Leg-  
islature again passed the bill which he  
opposed, and that Judge Bonner, the  
auditor, held in May, 1919, that it was  
unconstitutional.

That was long before President  
Harding's election and long before Reilly  
was thought of as Governor of the  
island," Mr. Davila exclaimed.

Mr. Tinscher, interrupting the Com-  
missioner, explained that his statement  
as to the veto was based on a statement  
in a letter over the Governor's signa-  
ture.

The Commissioner at the outset of his  
speech presented a message from Pres-  
ident Barco of the Porto Rican Senate  
saying it had refused to confirm the  
Governor's appointment and that he  
had made recess appointments.

Mr. Davila charged among other  
things that Gov. Reilly "announced pub-  
licly that he intends to make \$200,000  
during the next four years in office,  
whereas the salary as Governor is  
\$10,000"; that he has endeavored to  
"stir up strife and discord among the  
citizens"; that he unlawfully "inter-  
fered with the courts of justice and at-  
tempted to intimidate judges"; that in  
public speeches "his utterances showed  
disregard of the feelings and sentiments  
of the citizens and that he denounced  
the flag of Porto Rico as a disgrace."

Gov. Reilly, Mr. Davila said, "boasts  
of his strong influence with the President  
of the United States."  
"I am a very influential man," he  
quoted Reilly as saying. "Asked by the  
President why he did not make appoint-  
ments, Reilly told me he replied, 'Mr.  
President you are the boss,' and the  
President said, 'Mont, bring the names  
and I will sign.'"

## UNTERMYER AIMS MET ONLY IN PART IN LOCKWOOD BILLS

Continued from First Page.

out recommendation for the consid-  
eration of the Legislature a bill having for  
its purpose the creation of a State Trade  
Board, and to prohibit corporations or  
joint stock associations, societies, clubs,  
libraries, institutes or other forms of or-  
ganization of competitors under whatever  
name or pretext, from becoming parties  
to any trade agreement with competitors  
without having first received the pre-  
vious approval of such trade board. The  
primary purpose of this legislation is to  
create a body with wide supervisory  
and investigating powers that will be  
able at all times to discover, suppress  
associations or agreements between  
competitors that have for their purpose  
the fixing of prices, the regulation of  
output, division of territory or other  
methods of restraining or interfering  
with the free flow of competition.

**Insurance Company Investments.**  
Insurance companies are required to  
invest at least 40 per cent. of their  
future investible funds in mortgage loans  
on improved unincumbered real prop-  
erty to an amount not to exceed 80 per  
cent. of the appraised value of such  
property until the total amount of such  
mortgage loans shall from year to year  
equal 50 per cent. of the total assets of  
such companies. This limit has been ex-  
ceeded by the largest of these companies.  
Senator Lockwood and Assemblyman  
Caulfield dissent on this bill on the  
ground that they believe the investment  
of insurance companies should be re-  
stricted to high class securities, such as  
are now permitted for life insurance  
companies and savings banks.

One bill amends the insurance law so  
as to strike out the provision giving to  
the superintendent of insurance the right  
to extend beyond 1925 the period within  
which such companies are required to  
dispose of their stock investments.

"Important provisions in other bills  
are:

Amending section 141 of the in-  
surance law to provide for State  
supervision over all rates and rat-  
making bureaus and organizations  
and limiting the activities of these  
bureaus and subjecting them and  
their practices to State control.

Granting to all mutual insurance  
companies that provide safeguards to  
policy holders equal to those provided  
by stock companies the same right  
to transact all kinds of insurances as  
are now possessed by stock com-  
panies organized under the law of  
this State and of foreign states and  
countries.

Permitting mutual employers' li-  
ability corporations to divide their  
directors into groups whose terms  
may expire in different years, in the  
same manner in which stock corpora-  
tions are now so permitted.

Prohibiting the conversion of mu-  
tual companies into stock insurance  
companies.

Requiring all insurance companies,  
except life companies, to sell and dis-  
pose within five years from the pas-  
sage of this act of all their invest-  
ments in common or preferred stocks  
or corporations and of all securities  
held by them other than securities  
in which savings banks and life in-  
surance companies are now permitted  
by law to invest.

Requiring the savings banks in the  
State to invest and keep invested  
from and out of all future investible  
funds not less than 40 per cent. of  
their deposits in mortgage loans on  
improved unincumbered real prop-  
erty.

Senator Lockwood and Assemblyman  
Caulfield also dissent from this recom-  
mendation.

The committee's report states:  
"The reform of abuses among labor  
unions, the suppression of the illegal  
combinations among manufacturers,  
contractors, employers and others fur-

nishing building materials and the re-  
opening of the channels of competition,  
together with the creation of a loan  
market, will do their share toward even-  
tually restoring normal conditions in the  
building market.

"But all these things will take time.  
New York is in urgent need of at least  
70,000 additional healthful and sanitary  
apartments of four rooms each that can  
be rented at not to exceed \$9 per month  
a room.

"The bill recommended by this com-  
mittee, and now pending, permitting life  
insurance companies to construct such  
houses during a limited time, and in  
aid of the existing emergency, will, in  
the judgment of your committee, best  
most expeditiously accomplish that  
purpose, for the reasons stated in the  
report accompanying the bill. Since  
that report was made preliminary esti-  
mates have been taken, the Metropolitan  
Life Insurance Company has undertaken  
a thorough canvass of the situation and  
estimates are being prepared. It has  
been established that these houses can  
be built in convenient neighborhoods so  
as to be rented at not exceeding \$9 per  
room per month, and this rental will  
allow a return of 6 per cent. upon the  
investment over and above the charges,  
including liberal allowances for repairs  
and depreciation. This result can, how-  
ever, only be obtained if the houses are  
built in large units. It is estimated that  
these houses can be built under the con-  
ditions of cooperation now offered at be-  
tween 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. less  
than the usual way.

"If the pending bill is passed work  
will be begun immediately on an experi-  
mental square block as soon as the con-  
tracts for this work have been made so  
as to fix the actual cost of construc-  
tion."

Informing the Legislature of the work  
to be done next summer by the commit-  
tee, the report states that the investiga-  
tion will include the following:

**To Probe Labor Unions.**  
"Objectionable provisions contained in  
the various constitutions, rules and reg-  
ulations that are known to exist among  
labor unions in cities of the State,  
and agreements between the unions and  
associations connected with the building  
industries in cities not yet investigated.

"The reforms in the labor unions that  
the committee has been promised would  
be inaugurated should be closely fol-  
lowed and the officials of the unions  
should be required to make proof of the  
manner and extent to which the prom-  
ised reforms have been made.

"Other employers' associations have  
not yet been examined. There are be-  
lieved to be combinations existing among  
the constituent members of such asso-  
ciations.

"The investigation into the New York  
building trades employers' associations  
and its constituent associations should  
be continued until all the activities of  
the parent association and its constitu-  
ent members have been made known  
and their illegal activities suppressed.

"Of the illegal combinations in the  
building industries operating in New  
York many of them, against whom vi-  
olations of the State or national anti-  
trust laws have been established, have  
not yet been presented for prosecution.

"The committee suspended the exam-  
ination of two associations upon the  
promise of their officials to in good faith  
disband their price fixing organizations  
and resume competition. The commit-  
tee should recall the officials of these  
associations for the purpose of determin-  
ing what extent they have been dis-  
solved."

**UNIDENTIFIED MAN ENDS LIFE.**  
An unidentified man, about 60,  
committed suicide yesterday in a rooming  
house at 90 East Seventy-fifth street  
by inhaling gas from a tub attached  
to a sink. There were no papers or  
marks on the clothing which would lead  
to the identity of the man.

## FIGHT OVER REPEAL OF FULL CREW LAW

Companies Charge It With Big  
Losses; Labor Says It Saves  
Many Lives.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

**New York Herald Bureau,  
Albany, March 2.**  
Railroad employees warned the Leg-  
islature to-day that repeal of the full  
crew law would destroy the safeguards  
now protecting the public, but officials  
of the railroads appearing at the hear-  
ing of the Joint Public Service Com-  
mittee, declared it had resulted in the loss  
of millions, and had not prevented acci-  
dents, the reduction of which they  
credited to safety devices.

James P. Holland, president of the  
State Federation of Labor, said that the  
law had saved thousands of lives, and  
was the cheapest form of life insurance  
to train passengers and employees. Wil-  
lam E. Fitzsimmons, attorney for the  
Brotherhood of Firemen and Engineers,  
declared that the repeal of the full crew  
law meant gambling in lives, and John  
E. Fitzgibbon, executive agent of the  
railroad brotherhoods, gave figures to  
show that fewer lives have been lost in  
railroad accidents since the full crew  
law went into effect.

Charles C. Foley, vice-president of the  
New York Central Railroad, insisted  
that because of the installation of  
greater safety devices, the full crew law  
was not necessary now, even though it  
might have been necessary in 1913, when  
it was put on the statute books. Others  
who spoke in favor of the repeal were  
Marcus Dow, general safety agent of the  
New York Central; V. J. Langdon, air  
brake superintendent of the Delaware,  
Lackawanna and Western, and J. P.  
Lew, inspector of the suburban division  
of the Erie Railroad.

The Steinberg bill, transferring to the  
Police Department the power of licensing  
industries in cities not yet investigated.  
This bill has been before the Legislature for  
the last two years, and has little chance  
of passage.

New York city magistrates are behind  
this measure. They say that a stricter  
supervision over taxicabs should be en-  
forced, because of the criminal use to  
which they are often put, but in spite  
of the power of the magistrates some  
mysterious influence seems able to  
pigeonhole any legislation to bring them  
under the power of the police.

Passing bills so rapidly that the  
clerks had difficulty keeping count, the  
Senate and Assembly shot ahead full  
speed to-day determined to finish the  
session in two weeks. Leaders notified  
all members that to-morrow will be a  
full legislative day and none would be  
excused from attendance. Senators and  
Assemblymen protested but were held  
to their desks by the majority rule.

In the Senate the Knight bill author-  
izing the New York-New Jersey Tunnel  
Commission to acquire properties needed  
for terminal purposes held the fore-  
ground, being passed almost unani-  
mously.

In the Assembly an effort by As-  
semblyman Cuviller to prohibit service  
charges by gas and electric companies  
was blocked by Majority Leader Adler.  
Then a bill placing a tax of one cent a  
gallon on gasoline sold for power pur-  
poses was offered.

Salaries of justices of the Municipal

## Bill Cuts Size of House, Raises Pay, Fines Absent

WASHINGTON, March 2.—De-  
crease in the size of the  
House from 435 to 217  
members is proposed in a reapportion-  
ment bill introduced to-day by  
Representative Clarke (Rep., N. Y.).  
The new membership would be ef-  
fective March 3, 1923. The measure  
provides that the annual pay of the  
Vice-President and Speaker shall be  
\$15,000 and that of Senators and  
Representatives \$12,000.

A member of the Senate or House  
would be fined \$100 for each day  
absent from duty when there was  
a roll call, unless due to illness of  
himself or some member of his  
family. Once during each session,  
however, a member could be absent  
for three consecutive days without  
a cent in pay.

Court in New York would be increased  
to \$10,000 a year, with the Chief Jus-  
tice selected from the duly elected  
Judges for a ten-year term by the Ap-  
pellate Division, first department, under  
a bill offered by Assemblyman Steinberg.  
The Labor and Industries Committee  
of the Assembly killed the Miller bill  
providing for a panel of one hundred  
persons to settle industrial disputes.

## TO RELEASE MULLIGAN, HELD IN TRINITY FIRES

Court Will Get Report of  
Alienist Who Examined Boy.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
HARTFORD, Conn., March 2.—George  
Mulligan, the Trinity College freshman  
who is held on a technical charge of  
breach of the peace on suspicion of hav-  
ing been implicated in the recent mys-  
terious fires at Trinity, probably will  
be released when his case is called in  
Police Court to-morrow morning. It is  
believed that definite action will be  
taken and the charge against the boy  
nolled.

Nathan A. Schatz, Prosecuting At-  
torney, had a conference to-day with  
the State authorities who are investi-  
gating the fires, and they are believed  
to have reached an agreement on the  
Mulligan case. When the boy is taken  
before Judge Elmer it is expected that  
the court will hear the report of Dr.  
Paul Waterman and Dr. A. M. Outer-  
son, alienists, who have been examining  
young Mulligan. Mulligan was at Dr.  
Waterman's office this morning for an  
examination, and at Dr. Outer-son's office  
in the afternoon.

## PROSPERITY TO RETURN SOON, SAYS C. M. SCHWAB

Steel Over Worst Depression  
in Forty-one Years.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 2.—Charles  
M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem  
Steel Corporation, in an address here  
to-day declared that America had come  
through the worst steel depression ex-  
perienced in its forty-one years in the  
business. He predicted an early return  
of prosperity, equal to that of normal  
times.

"I feel more or less certain that very  
soon we will regain and enlarge our for-  
eign commerce and restore the trade  
balance we have lost," Mr. Schwab said.

## SHARP COAL PRICE RISE IS PREDICTED

Coming April 1, State Mer-  
chants Are Told—Dealers'  
Stocks Small.

A sharp rise in coal prices about April  
1 was predicted yesterday at a meeting  
of the New York State Coal Merchants  
Association in the Hotel Pennsylvania.  
Arthur Patterson of the United States  
Distributing Corporation said he thought  
a buyers' panic would set in as the time  
for the nationwide strike approached.  
In face of the crisis he said that stocks  
were abnormally small both among con-  
sumers and dealers, while the stocks in  
the possession of operators were well  
above normal.

Responsibility for throwing the entire  
industry "into discredit and disrepute"  
was placed upon the independent op-  
erators by John B. Reimer, head of the  
Queens County Dealers Association.  
"The public," he said, "has objected to  
an alleged monopoly, but they have not  
yet learned that seven big hogs can be  
controlled better and have more sense  
than fifty-seven little ones."

"Retailers are not to blame for the  
coal scarcity or for the blocking of the  
jiggers and chutes at the breakers so  
that rock, slate and bone could not get  
away from the rest of the coal if it  
tried."

## MEMORIALS OF A. E. F. VALOR.

Nine Monuments to Mark Places  
Where They Fought and Died.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Erection of  
nine monuments in Europe to mark  
places of special interest and historical  
importance in the service of the Amer-  
ican Expeditionary Forces is con-  
templated in the memorial plans of the  
War Department, for which President  
Harding has recommended legislation  
by Congress.

As announced to-day these monu-  
ments, of artistic design, would mark  
the following places: Where the first  
American soldier was killed in Europe;  
where the first American soldier was  
wounded at the front; area of German  
raid on first division, November 2,  
1917, during which first American sol-  
dier was killed in action and first  
American soldier was captured; first  
sector held by an American division  
acting as a unit; where Eleventh En-  
gineers fought at Cambrai; sector held  
by Sixth Engineers March 21, 1918,  
during German offensive; important  
actions of the 369th, 370th, 371st and  
372d American regiments while serving  
with the French; point near Casarsa,  
Italy, where 323d Infantry was en-  
gaged, and in the town of Hamel, cap-  
tured with the assistance of units of  
the Thirty-third Division on July 4,  
1918.

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BRIDGING the gap be-  
tween blustering March  
and balmy Spring.

Men's suits and over-  
coats, heavy and medium  
weights, at revised prices.

A considerable choice  
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New Importation—Hand-framed  
pure Italian thread silk knitted  
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1457-1463 BROADWAY  
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET



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Filled with Pure Down or Fine Lamb's Wool

COMFORTABLE! What does the word mean  
to you?

Does it mean delicious warmth in those last few  
minutes before you fall asleep? Does it mean rest-  
ful slumber without a waking moment until morn-  
ing?

From France and England we have wonderful  
down-filled comfortables—light as air, warm as  
toast—with covers of novelty silks, tapestries and  
other materials. Priced \$29.75 up to \$175.00.

An eiderdown comfortable from France in pink  
brocaded satin, filled with the pure down of the  
eider duck, is \$175.00.

There are domestic comfortables in plain color  
and brocaded satins in full size at \$56.75 and in  
satin with novel silk combinations and borders at  
\$76.50 to \$87.50.

Then there are comfortables filled with fine  
lamb's wool:  
Plain color satin, fancy stitched designs, \$26.75  
In plain color satin, double thickness, \$29.75  
In plain color with plain borders and  
brocaded centres, \$19.89, \$29.75, \$32.50 and \$37.75  
In plain color satin, stitched entirely by  
hand, \$46.75

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Herald Square Inc. New York

## R. Altman & Co.

The Department for Men's Furnishings  
is now showing the new assortments of

## Negligee Shirts for Spring

All of the fashionable weaves and colorings are well  
represented, insuring a wide choice of selection  
in both novelty and conservative effects

Negligee Shirts of the most popular fabrics, such as  
percale, madras, oxford, flannel, silk-and-cotton and all-silk  
(superior quality in every instance), may be obtained at prices  
ranging from

\$2.00 to 13.50

Sports Shirts of fine white oxford, with button-down  
collar attached, pocket and plain wristbands, are priced at

\$2.50

Sleeves will be shortened to the exact length desired  
without extra charge

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ready for immediate service or made to  
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approved English models and are made in  
the same Scotch, Irish and English wool-  
ens used by leading London tailors.

One of the best known tailors in Lon-  
don has made for us a number of four piece  
English sport suits consisting of a sporting  
jacket, waistcoat, knickerbockers and an  
additional pair of long trousers.

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Reduction  
on Mun-ey and Pen-Lyn model high  
Shoes; Scotch Grain and Cordovan  
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METROPOLITAN ORSINI HOUSE BLDG. KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING  
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of sweet sugar cane in its  
most delightful form—a syrup  
of highest quality, delicious  
as a table spread and unusu-  
ally pleasing as a flavor for  
cooking and preparing dis-  
tinctive desserts.

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"Sweeten it with Domino"  
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown,  
Golden Syrup